HISTOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OF TUMOURS. By R. Winston Evans, *T.D.*, B.Sc.(Lond.), Ph.D.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), F.C.Path. Second Edition. (Pp. XII+1253; figs. 1331. 210s). Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1966.

THIS is in every way a better book than the first edition published ten years ago. Many books achieve success in their first edition, and in the second edition the author is content to add a paragraph here and there and bring the references up to date by a few additions. This is a very different revision. Entirely new material has been added in twelve new chapters and neoplasms of all organs of the body including the central nervous system, the female genital tract and the placenta are now considered. There has been some re-arrangement of chapters, and as well as 350 further illustrations many others replace those in the first edition. More important still the book has been virtually rewritten. New knowledge has not only been added, it has been incorporated and presented in a well integrated whole. The descriptions are still complete and supported by well chosen and informative illustrations of microscopic appearances, but there has been a greater discussion of the clinical aspects and of physiological, endocrine and genetic aspects of cancer.

This work is the most up to date and comprehensive single volume on human neoplasms available. It does full justice to the literature, and perhaps the author might sometimes have given more weight to his own views. It is a detailed book on a difficult subject, and, while the enquiring surgeons may gain much from the study of some chapters, it will be appreciated primarily by the experienced histopathologist, who may disagree with details, but who must admit the author has dealt very fairly with all the relevant data. J.E.M.

THE ESSENTIALS OF NEUROANATOMY. By G. A. G. Mitchell. (Pp. 111; figs. 62. 15s). Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1966.

THE problem in writing a textbook of neuroanatomy is to judge how much correlation with clinical neurology is necessary and desirable. tI seems unreal and out of keeping with modern teaching to offer anatomical data without a note on normal function or the effect of disease. Indeed to do so makes anatomy dull and not the exciting subject it should be. Unhappily this book falls short of my ideal even though the author includes some facts about function and applied anatomy. It sets out in 102 pages details of the anatomy of the nervous system, central and peripheral, ending with a few pages on embryology and practical neuro-anatomy. The text is clear but the figures are of the rather standard unattractive compressed type so frustating even to the keen student. One yearns for more of the diagramatic functional presentations typified by Wilder Penfield's "motor humunculus" and for less illustrated nomenclature. The main criticism however centres round how much correlative anatomy one should expect in a book of essentials. Thus to describe the specialized cutaneous sensory nerve endings without reference to the physiological and psychological principles of central perception is too neglectful of other dimensions. The clinical neurologist is, of course, biased in what essentials he hopes to obtain from a neuroanatomy book. He would, perhaps, like to find easily the area involved in the posterior inferior cerebellar artery syndrome or the concept of watershed and end artery explained with regard to blood supply to the brain or how a knowledge of the development of the nervous system aids one in understanding the syndromes of springomyelia. Such are not dealt with adequately and the book cannot therefore fill the need of the postgraduate studying for a diploma in psychological medicine or for the membership examinations or for students of abnormal psychology. It could only be of limited help to the undergraduate or to the clinician who wanted to brush up his neuroanatomy. L.J.H.